### The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1902.

#### GIVE US THE FACTS,

Our vigorous contemporary, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, takes us pretty sharply to task for opposing the majority report of the Committee on Corporations in regard to the powers of the proposed Railroad Commission. We think the subject a singularly proper one for discussion and hope it will be thoroughly ventilated, both in the convention and the press.

With a just regard for one of the essential elements of a reasonable discusrion, our contemporary says: "We take it that they (the members of the convention) are 'next' on this proposition, and WANT FACTS, not mere clatter." We say, Amen! And apropos of this we want facts from the Virginian-Pilot on the several propositions they challenge us to deny. We cannot prove a negative; no one is required to do so; but we would be glad for the Virginian-Pilot to furnish the facts upon which it bases its charges.

We challenge it (The Times) to deny that the railroads of this State discrimi-nate against one shipper and in favor of another, and we further challenge it to deny that there is now absolutely no practical means by which the shipper, discriminated against, can obtain redress. Ought a great common carrier to be al-Ought a great common carrier to be allowed to charge one cltizen of the Commonwealth a higher rate for a service than it charges another for exactly the same service? Has it any moral, or equitable, right to charge the farmers of the Valley of Virginia a higher rate to Norfolk than it charges the farmer of the Mississippi Valley to Norfolk? What right has a railroad company to depress the business and depreciate the proper-ty of one town by charging it higher freight rates than it charges another town? All of these abuses, we say, exist in Virginia. We invite The Times, on a plain issue of fact, to deny that they exist and to point out how they may now be corrected.

We have absolutely no knowledge that such a condition of things as our contemporary describes exists in Virginia, If such does exist, we would have expected the violators of the law to be proceeded against under the provisions of the present law to expose the iniquities complained of and enforce the penalty, for under the thirteenth section of the railroad law of Virginia to-day, approved March 3, 1892, it is provided that a violation of the law shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction the offender shall be fined not less than one hundred cellars nor more than five hundred dol-

We have some practical acquaintance, as shipper, with the operations of railroads, and we have never suspected the existence of such a state of affairs as our contemporary describes.

We know that the fixing of railroad rates is one of the most difficult problems in modern business and we know that some places like Norfolk are more tavorably situated than others, both for railroad and water transportation. It is impossible, in the very nature of things, that all places should have exactly the same rates, because they are not justly entitled to them.

It may be, in the great future, that railroad transportation, both of freight and passengers, may be like the postage, or better-the same price to carry you or freight anywhere-or like the five cents on a street car-which may take you a square or five or fifteen miles. But we have not reached that stage yet, and meantime the railroads of Virginia, withcut the autocratic rule of the three wise men, have given us the lowest rates and best service in the South. What we fear is the inauguration of a wrong principle. The training of our people in the socialistic doctrine of looking to the government for everything. It is undemocratic; it is unnecessary. It is, moreover, most unwise to put down a hard and fast method in the Constitution which a brief experience may prove to be very unsatis-

As to supposing that our objections are due to some fear of loss to the stockholders of the railroad, we simply say

that it is not in our mind. We do not believe that the stockholders of the present railroads will suffer, but we do believe that the adoption of the drastic measures proposed will defer outside capital from coming in the State and that their effect will be to mix the powers of government with private interests in a very unwholesome way.

There is nothing more offensive than the arrogance of power, and it was the exercise of their power in our politics ly the railroads that so deeply offended a large body of the people of Virginia. We earnestly desire to take them out of politics and keep them out; but the prospect is not cheerful now.

We detest as much as the Virginian-Pllot the iniquities-if such there be-to which it refers, and believe that if the present railroad law is not sufficient to correct them-and we don't know why it is not-it should be so amended as to accomplish this purpose. But what we now want are the FACTS on which our contemporary relies.

Bring them out in detail and partieu-

#### A PHILOSO HIL VIEW. The Danville Register, in discussing with

the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot the question of trusts, says:

We take it that it is the "criminal" trust the Pilot is after; that same will-o'-the-wisp that all men have a spite at. It is not after the trusts which, if not posi tively beneficient, are, at least, not "criminal." Taking so much for granted, we inal." Taking so much for granted, we will state for the Pilot's information that what we said some two weeks ago about trusts in general and the tobacco trust in particular was based upon a statement in the Richmond Times, a paper issued from a tobacco market only second in importance perhaps, to that of Danville,

to the effect that "the great tobacco trust | be keeping his eyes open to the educationis everflowing in benefit to the farmers in a way that they would not have be-lieved possible six years ago." Our ob-servation is that The Times is not a paper that goes off half-cocked. It is conservative, cautious, fair and has reasons for the faith that is in it. We suspect that it based that attachment were sons for the faith that is in it. We suspect that it based that statement upon facts ascertained by observation. This impression is confirmed by observation here. Tobacco is bringing good prices, better than have prevailed for years. If the trust has driven off all compétitors, as the Pilot practically alleges, it has been benevolem and liberal enough to pay better prices than usually prevailed before the set into the market, connection or no better prices than usually prevalled before it got into the market, competition or no competition. Our news items from Martinsville, as they appear in this morning's Register, contain the statement that "tobacco which, two years ago, would not have brought more than \$1, is now selling at from \$5 to \$8. These facts seem to us to dispose, in general terms, of the categorical questions propounded to us by the Virginian-Pilot. Like the fly in the amber, the impressions which prompted our contemporary's questions are not so remarkable; but the circumstance that is remarkable; but the circumstance that is marvelous about them is how the dickens

they got there.

We are not surprised to find this conservative view of the questions in the columns of our Danville contemporary, although no city was originally more opposed to the so-called "Tobacco Trust" than the city of Danville, and for good reason, for the trust struck Danville a severe blow and practically revolutionized its tobacco industry. But sentiment in Danville has largely changed because conditions have changed, and Danville is now adjusting itself and its varied industries to these new conditions. Danville is still doing a large tobacco business, although it is very much more concentrated. There are fewer tobacco factories and fewer leaf tobacco dealers, because the Tobacco Trust has largely absorbed the business and driven the individual dealer out of the trade. But there is a demand in Danville for every pound of tobacco that is brought in from the country, and the American Tobacco Company and the Continental are giving employment to large numbers of people, and Danville men who were formerly in the tobacco business are now turning their attention to other branches of industry. Many of these men who formerly took a gloomy view of the situation do not hest tate now to say that the Tobacco Trust has been a blessing in disguise, and express the conviction that Danville is in a better condition generally than ever before in its history, with the future full of bright promise.

As for the tebacco planters, they have the comfort of knowing that the Tobacco Trust is more dependent upon them than they upon the trust. What would the trust do without the tobacco planter? It is absurd to say that the trust can go into the producing business and grow its own raw material. It must depend upon the farmer for its supplies of raw tobacco, and it must pay a reasonable price for this product, else the farmer will quit growing tobacco. The farmer can live without the trust, but it is apparent that the trust cannot live without the farmer. All this goes to prove the contention of

The Times for years that this great problem of combination which has been giving the people so much concern will sooner or later selve itself according to the well established laws of trade.

### PUBLIC SPIRITED GALVESTON.

The citizens of Galveston are giving a striking example of what civic pride car do in the face of difficultes that would otherwise be insurmountable. Galveston's credit as a municipality was seriously impaired by the destruction in 1900 of a large amount of assets upon which money could be borrowed, and when it became apparent that an expenditure of at least a million and a quarter would be necessary in order to construct a seawall for the prevention of the recurrence of any such catastrophe as that which the city recently endured, the question of ways and means became at once urgently important.

What the municipality could not do would have remained undone had it not been for the confidence that the people of Galveston had in their own future and their own city. The usual method of selling city bonds was abandoned, and a popular subscription was opened for four per cent, bonds, without appeal being made to sources outside of the city. From one firm and four individuals a quarter of a million was pledged in three days and fifty thousand more has been pledged in sums ranging from fifty dollars to five hundred. The terms of subscription have been made sufficiently easy to place it within the power of all patriotic citizens to subscribe, and with the opportunity has come an extraordinary outburst of civic spirit. The fraternal orders and laboring population are earnestly in favor of the speedy prosecution of the work, for the magnificent natural situation of Galvesten has impressed itself on the popular mind as one that needs only some protection against the battering waves of the Gulf in order to insure it a glorious future. Plans submitted by the engineers call

for a sea-wall about three miles in length and seventeen feet above mean low-water mark. This wall will be built of concrete, and it is estimated that it will cost a million and a quarter dollars .. Behind the wall at a distance of 200 feet there will be another earthen embankment eighteen feet high, sloping gradually to the level of the fill. This will give an elevation of one and a third feet for the sea-wall and two and a third feet for the earthen wall above the highest point reached by the flood of 1900. Galveston is a great city, because its people are animated by a great spirit. The natural advantages of its situation are considerable, but the public spirit of co-operation is what insures its success for the future. Had the people of Galveston been backward or cowardly the city might well have dwindled to a mere sand-heap instead of growing, as it will, to one of the great cotton ports of the world.

### WHENCE THE DEMAND?

The Petersburg Index-Appeal in discus sing the suffrage question says that it has been unable to discover any evidence of sentiment among the people in favor of the so-called "understanding clause." "We are confirmed in this view of the matter," it adds, "by the observation of the editor of the Richmond Times, who seems to be making a tour of the State and to

al, industrial and political conditions in the various places he has visited. We note that in several of the very interesting letters he has written to his paper he has put emphasis on the fact that popular sentiment was opposed to an understanding clause in the new Constitution."

If we had been asked without having investigating the matter how the people of Nottoway and the people of Prince Edward and the people of Danville and the people of Halifax stood on this question, we should have said that a large majority of them were in favor of the "understanding clause." But the editor of The Times, who spent a day at Blackstone and another at Farmville and two days at Danville and one at South Boston, and talked with all sorts of men in all these places, found no single citizen who was in favor of putting any such clause as this into the Constitution.

We confess to great surprise at the result of these inquiries. In interviewing these citizens of the "Black Belt" there was no suggestion in the question as to what sort of an answer was expected or desired. There was certainly no purpose on the part of The Times to manufacture sentiment. The sole purpose of these inquiries was to ascerttain the sentiment, and while in the short space of time allotted comparatively few men were seen, it is at least significant that the sentiment among those interviewed is all one way.

We are satisfied that some of the politicians would prefer no change whatever in the existing system. Under the Walton law they are managing the negroes well to their liking, and one intelligent man, who has taken a conspicuous part in State politics, said that from a party point of view he thought that it would he a mistake and a serious injury to the Democratio party to make any change whatever. He argued that in some sections of his own county where the whites were poor and much prejudiced against the negro, they were held in line by the race question only, and that if the negro should be climinated, they would, in his opinion, vote with the Republican party. But the men out of politics said that they were sick and tired of the expedients that had to be used to keep the Democratic party in power, and desired some honest measure which would remove the necessity for this sert of business. They expressed the belief that the "understanding clause" would comply be another form

Now, we ask in all candor, if there is no demand from the "Black Belt" for a measure of this character, from what quarter, pray, does the demand come?

#### MR. JAMES CASKIE.

The reputation of Mr. James Caskie for integrity of character and fidelity to the public interest is such that the people of this community cannot easily be persuaded that he was ever derelict in his duty as a member of the City Council. In The Times of Sunday Mr. Caskie made a frank and perfectly clear statement concerning his connection with the sinking fund transaction to which Captain Carlton McCarthy referred in a recent speech, and all who have read it are convinced if any needed to be convinced, that in this instance, as in all instances, Mr. Caskie had only the true interests of the city in view when he acted.

No Councilman has served the city more faithfully, more efficiently, or more unselfishly than Mr. Caskie, and the more his record is exposed, the more apparent will that fact become. Surely, he has no need to make concealments.

The Danville Free Press, which was published on and after this date as a morning paper.

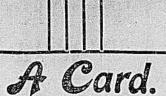
### CURRENT TOPICS.

outhern Representation. The New York Evening Post in discussing the proposal in Congress to "do some thing" about the alleged suppression of the negro vote in the South calls Mr. Crumpacker's attention to certain statis ics to be found in the New York Tribune's "Votes on election day," says the Evening Post, "are large or small ac-cording to the interest which has been felt in the campaign. Mr. Crumpacker might begin his examination of the Tribune Almanae by comparing the poll in his own district with that in the district of Mr Moody, a Massachusetts colleague, who is also much stirred up over the small ment based upon the census of 1890. Mr Crumpacker's district had only 156,749 people, while Mr. Moody's had 169,418; yet the vote in the Eastern District at the Congressional election of 1900 aggregated but 28,365, while the total in the Westerr one was 53,220-almost twice as great The disparity between these results is chiefly due to the facts that nobody in Massachusetts doubted that the State would go overwhelmingly for McKinley, and that the Democrats stood no chanc whatever of carrying Mr. Moody's dis-trict; while Indiana was ranked as a doubtful State, and Mr. Crumpacker's district was one which the Democrats hoped that they might win.

The Post then calls attention to an illustration from Maine. It says: As a "September State," great interest was felt by its voters in the election which came during the early autumn of the last Presidential year, and the vote for Congressman in the Bangor District reached 28.394 in 1900. Mr. Boutelle having died, a special election to fill the vacance was held in the spring of 1991, into which the question of Maine's attitude in a na-tional contest did not enter; and, the sucess of the Republican candidate being a foregone conclusion, only 13.975 men took the trouble to cast their ballots—less than half as many us men previous September. half as many as had turned out in the

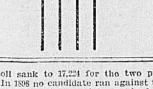
Finally coming to speak of conditions in the South, the Post says:

Mr. Crumpacker will find even more wonderful contrasts in the results of elections during the past dozen years in a congressional district of a Southern State which has not amended its Consti-tution or enacted any law to put the slightest difficulty in the way of the nestrict of Georgia, with Augusta as its commercial center, had a population in 1890 of 67,614 whites and 96,114 blacks. Thomas E. Watson, who later became famous as a Populist leader, and still later blossomed out as a historian of France, had been elected in 1890 as a Democrat without any opposition, all of the 3405 votes cast being for him. Be-fore 1892 he had developed his Populistic tendencies, and in that year he ran against the Democratic candidate, receiv-ing the support of many Republicans, as well as of all Populists. There was th



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the poll sank to 17,224 for the two parties. In 1898 no candidate ran against the Democratic nominee, and he received all of the votes—there were just 2,290. In other words, here is a "black district" in which the vote was only 3,405 in 1890, had jumped to 34.443 four years later, and was down to but 2,200 in four years more— all without the slightest change in the Constitution or the election laws, and with no more obstacles to the exercise of the suffrage when almost nobody turned out than when rearly all the men, white and black, went to the polls.

#### PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

Princo Nicholas, of Greece, recently won a poetic competition held at the Athens Academy. The poem was a comedy in blank verse called "The Re-

What with Mrs. Burnett's much-discussed divorce proceeding that is to be, maybe, and the former Miss Wilkins' much discussed marriage that finally was, it is evident that future novelists will have to adopt bridge jumping or ride Niagara in a barrel if they wish to be unique in advertising their wares,

-Baltimore American. Philosopher, "what's the use of spending our time in saving our money?"-Philadelphia Record.

Crabshaw-I tell you we can't afford it. Mrs. Crabshaw-If we could, my dear, I

wouldn't care 2 cents for it.—Judge,

Joseph Leiter has an elaborate scheme on hand of founding an industrial city in Franklin county, Illinois. He has bought 6,000 acres of land. Two coal shafts will be sunk with an estimated daily capacity of 15,000 bushels. A thousand coke oven will be built. A railroad 12 miles long will be built to the mills. Eventually 3,500 men will be employed. These men, with their families, will make a city of 10,000 persons. The city has been laid out and named Zeigler.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak-I see by this wireless telegraphy, while at sea, one ship can communicate with another. Mr. Crimsonbeak-One ship can talk back to another?

Well, that's an additional reason why they should be cal Yonkers Statesman. be called sister ships.

£500,000, perched on the top being a ruby of unknown value, is worn by Sir Jung Bahadur, the King of Nepaul's Prime

Lyman D. Gage, who has just relinquished the secretaryship of the Treasury, served longer at the head of that department than any of the secretaries, except Alexander Hamilton and Albert Gallatin. Gallatin's record was nearly 12, and Hamilton's about five years and four months.

An Odessa (Mo.) young man was deep-ly impressed with the following adver-tisement in a local paper: "Young man, some woman dearly loves you Would you know who she is? She would like to be your only sweetheart. Send 10 cents in stamps to Occult Diviner, address as below, and learn her name." Ho sent the stamps and got his answer. What was it? "Mother."

The issue of the King's head on the

postage stamp will shortly render quite obsolete the still lingering term "Queen's heads." Sixty years ago, when the stamp was comparatively a new thing to the multitude, it was almost invariably called a "Queen's head," and some tim elapsed before "postage stamp" becam the accepted term. One would like to think that the reluctance to adopt the latter name arose from a conviction that it was a misnomer by reason of its being the expression will find its place in the "New English Dictionary," if, as is improbable, it only exists in the lines in "Ingoldsby Legends:"

"A tapper and war of a reason of the lines in "Ingoldsby Legends:" affixed and not impressed. Doubtles: 'A taper and wax, and small Queen's

heads in packs. Which, when notes are too big, you're to stick on their backs."
-London Chronicle.

CARTERS PILLS ok headache Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia ndigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-ct remedy for Dizziness, Namea, Drowsi ess, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue 'ain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

. Small Price.

## SOCIAL AND

"Rome" was the subject so delightfully discussed before a brilliant audience at the Woman's Chib yesterday afternoon by Professor S. C. Mitchell, of Kichmond College, and stereoptleon views were shown by Mr. Arthur Clarke. The historical regists were showned to the control of torical points were brought out in gra-phic style, and the points of interest, as noticed by a traveler, described. Among the ruins shown and dwelt upon were those of the Chapel of St. Mary of the Angels, designed by Michael Angelo; the headquarters of Luther and Raphael when in that My together, and the statue of Marcus Aurelius, who has left his thoughts to the public in a diary written in Greek. Perhaps one of the most ad mired views was that of St. Peter's by moonlight, with its marble interior, not one stone of which came direct from a

lor poured coffee and Miss Anna Moore, chocolate. Among the especially invited/guests were Miss Bessie Aylett, of King William county; Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Mount Airy; Miss Norton Taylor, of Mount Airy; Miss Street and Miss Terris. of Philadelphia; Miss Street and Miss Erris, of Philadelphia; Miss Auma Anderson, of Lexingston; Miss Merriman, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Coles, Miss Hallie Talcott, of Bon Air; Mrs. Brawley, Miss Waddey, of Norfolk; Miss Mamie Thornton, of Houston; Mrs. J. C. Nichols, of Philadelphia; Miss Edna Barnes of Windsor Shades Va.: Edna Barnes, of Windsor Shades, Va.; Miss Alice Overby, Miss Lena Leary, of Matoax; Mrs. William L. De Rossett, of Wilmington, N. C.; Miss Natalle Onder-sloose, of Baltimore; Mrs. S. C. Mitchell Miss Mary Hawes, Miss Mary Northrup, of Wilmington, N. C.; Miss Letterman, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Meta Hatcher, of Fauquier.

One of the handsomest dinners of the

his father. Among the numerous guests were Governor and Mrs. A. J. Montague. The table was coverd with ferns, while Madame Testout roses and maidenhair ferns, four cut-glass vases of the same flowers being at the corners. Suspended the same flowers being beside the plates of the lady guests, while pink bouten-nairs of Madame Testout roses were the souvenirs of the men. Palms and smliax were artistically grouped in the other rooms by Hammond, while the coloring icon beauty roses.

Woman's Club of London.

Mrs. Palmer, the great reformer, who has been trying to induce Englishwomen to take up sanitary regulations, and Baron von Gragenstein and Count Costa, said to have an especial interest in the reception Americans are going to accord

held at the Home, No. 1726 Grove Avenue, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Members are requested to be present. bers are requested to be present.

A fine donation of groceries, dry goods, canned goods, and books were received a few days ago from the "Rambey Martin Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy," through Mrs. W. C. N. Merchant, president of the Virginia Division, who is one of the vice-presidents of the Home.

Special thanks are given by the board to Mr. Billey and Mr. W. U. Bass and Mr. Bromm as well as to a generous public for donations.

The ladies of All-Saints' Church will

The ladies of All-Saints' Church will serve their annual Shrove Tuesday din-ner to-day at No. 1215 East Main Street. It is hoped that the men, instead of going home to dinner, will stop down-town, and so help a worthy cause Pancakes will be served, among the other tempting things on the menu.

"In the Service of the King" Circle of King's Daughters will have a Valentine party Friday at No. 112 East Franklin Street between the hours of 4:39 and 7:30 with him, and assures them all they shall have a good time

Miss Catherine Watkins entertained few of her young friends Saturday night at cards.

at S o'clock at old St. John's Church

Miss Pauline Palmore is visiting her sister, Mrs. Skinner, in Newport News.

Mrs. Andrew Ellerson, of "Ingleside, is at Mrs. Duval's for the rest of the winter, having arrived in the city Satur-day, after a delightful visit to her daugh-ter, Mrs. Claybrook James, of Asheville, N. C. There will be a meeting of the Centra

Committee of the Davis Monument Association at Lee Camp Hall Wednesday at Miss Sally Holladay, of Hanover, is the guest of Miss Agnes McCarthy.

Mr. S. W. Travers, who has been in

# PERSONAL

one scale of which came direct from a quarry, but was taken from some classic building and takes semething like \$45,000 a year to keep in reput.

Mrs. Gideon Davenport was chairman of the afternoon, and introduced Professor Mitchell to his andience. At the informal reception which followed Mrs. Hugh Taylor regurd series and Miss. Amp. Moora.

season was that given by Mr. John Skelton Williams last night at the residence of magnificent center-piece was formed of from the chandelier were ropes of violets was of red, brought out by shaded can-delabra and lamps and masses of Amer-

Richmond people will be interested by the announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Alice L. Hardy, of New Orleans, and Mr. W. W. Collins, a prom inent young lawyer of that city. Miss Hardy has a host of friends in this city. having often been a visitor, and also at the Virginia mountains. The ceremony will take place early in March and will be performed by Rev. Dr. Palmer.

Mrs. Richard Heckscher, of London ars. Richard Heckscher, of London, England, arrived in the city yesterday, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Fan-nie Mera, No. 208 East Clay Street. Mrs. Heckscher will be remembered in this city as Miss Kate Mera, the talented young musician. Since here marriage and residence abroad she played before Queen Victoria and many times at the American

Mrs. Heckscher crossed over on the American Liner St. Louis, and had, among others as traveling companions, Prince Henry.

The West End Violet Social Club was entertained at their meeting Friday night by Miss Esther Malton, of No. 624 South Pine Street. To the strains of the violin, played by Messrs. Fitz and Grubbs, the young people danced into the wce small

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Lady Managers of the Home for Needy Confederate Women will he

o'clock. St. Valentine invites all his little friends to come and have a romp

The marriage of Miss Jessie Maury Bailey, daughter of Captain John T. Bailey, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and Dr. Frank L. Brown, of Philadelphia, will be selemnized this morning Colonel E. L. Gaenther, commandent of Fort Monroe, is in the city to attend the Bailey-Erown nuptials. The brigal party will leave on the 8:50 train, R., F. & P. R. R., for an extended tour.

The musical at the St. Patrick's Club was among the social events of last week which was given under the direction of Mr. J. Louis Sullivan. Some splendid vocal selections were rendered by well train ed voices, who received much applaus from their hearers, and was the marked event in the musical world of last week. Those who took part in the programme and were skilfully accompanied by Mr. John W. Yarbrough, were Miss Anna Trimmer, Mr. F. Robert Stokes, Mr. Columbus Canepa, .... Mr. Eugene Davis. umbus Canepa, Mr. Joseph Stokes and

was also registered at Murphy's.

### SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT ACADEMY. SATURDAY, Feb.1 Mr.N.C. GOODWIN, MISS MAXINE ELLIST

SATURDAY MATINEE. MADELINE LUCETTE RYLEY'S AN AMERICAN CITIZEN SATURDAY ... NIGHT, When We Were Twenty-One

PRICES : Matinee, Night, -

Seats on sale.

Popular With The People!

BIJOU, USUAL MATINEE. 10-NIGHT. OTIS HARLAN and THE BIJOU MUSICAL COMEDY CO. 'A Black Sheep."

Next Week-Mme. Herrmann's Company. BEN HUR, A TALE OF THE CHRIST, Y. M. C. A. HALL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 8:15 P. M. MONTAVILLE FLOWERS, The Matchless impersonator, Tickets at Y. M. C. A., 50 cents.

New York for several days, is expected

to return to the city to-day.

Miss Mary Josephine Gilham entertained

Miss Emma Bowe has returned to the city after a delightful visit to Mrs. John T. Penn, in Martinsville. Miss Charlotte Noland, of Middleburg,

is the guest of Miss Elsie Cameron. Mrs. John Stewart will entertain at

dinner party to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Catlett Williams. Miss Margaret Courtney is the guest of Mrs. Robert W. Swann in Charleston, S. C., and will be away about two months, before returning visiting Montgomery,

Mr. and Mrs. Garnett G. Gooch, of Staunton, are at No. 215 East Franklin Street.

The Church Hill Branch of the W. C. A. will hold its regular monthly business meeting this afternoon, February 11th, at 4 o'clock, at the Home, No. 2003 East 4 o'clock, at Franklin Street.

There will be a called meeting of the Central Committee of the A. P. V. A. to-day at noone at the Virginia Historical Society.

The Milton C. Work Whist Club will meet as usual this afternoon.

The Memorial Circle of the King's Daughters will meet at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at No. 717 East Franklin Street. Mrs. S. Scruggs will be hostess at a social meeting at the Y. W. C. A. to-

night. The Guild of St. Luke's will be enter-tained to-night by Mr. W. G. Valentine.

Mrs. Junius Morris is at Palm Beach,

Florida, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Tinsley.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will meet at No. 310 East Franklin Street this evening at 8:15

The Acorn Club gave the last of their series of dances before Lent last night at the Belvidere Hall.

### In and Around The Hotels.

Mr. Charles L. Upshaw, of New York, was talking yesterday in Murphy's lebby of the great fires of America: "Great as it is," he said, "the Paterson

lire, causing a loss of some ten milnon dollars, is back on the list. First, of course, there was Chicago, and I bedevo Boston comes second and Octawa third. This puts the Paterson fire in at least fourth place. New York has never had what might really be called a great fire. That city has had many sensational fires, but not one which swept away block after block. If it should ever come and the flames should firmly grip hat city the I ss would not be counted in millions, but nearly in bil ions.

"I saw in the Sunday Times an oulline of the plan for a negro colonization scheme near this city," remarked Mr. Hardy Weeks, a Mississippian, who was at the Lexington yesterday. "I behave this colonization scheme will ultimately surle the mee problem. There is now settle the race problem. There is now one in operation in Kansas, I believe, and it has net with wonderful success, and there is one being conducted in the Northern part of Louisiana. As yet this latter one has not been entirely successful but in time there is no doubt that ful, but in time there is no doubt that it will be. I think the colonization idea is about the best the country has had in a long time."

Mr. H. L. Lane, a railroad contractor Mr. H. L. Lane, a ranroad contractor and member of the firm of Lane Bros. & Company, of Esmont, was in the city yesterday on railroad business. He was registered at the Lexington.

At the Lexington also was Dr. W. C. Archer, of Amelia county, who will remain here for a couple of days. Among the visitors from, Norfolk

registered at Murphy's yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. It. K. Cralle, Mr. J. H. Wambell and Mr. C. H. Sheppard. Two prominent citizens of Chatham, Mr. J. R. Edmunds and Mr. J. C. Sheiburn, were at the New Ford's gesterday.

Mr. W. A. Apperson, of one of the most widely known families of New Kent, was at the Lexington yesterday.

Other Virginians in the city yesterday at the various hotels were: Mr. J. A. Hollowell, a business man of Norfolk; Mr. J. M. Hart, of Worsham; Mr. R. P. Mr. J. M. Hart, of Worsham; Mr. R. P. Hansberger, of Lynchburg, and Mr. E. C. Trower, at the Lexington; Mr. L. D. Stainback, of Petersburg; Mr. J. Gage Anduten, of Radford; Mr. Ilving R. Saal, of Petersburg; Mr. S. T. Young, Mr. M. C. Price, of Lynchburg, and Mr. H. S. Rueker, and Mr. A. S. Hugeley. H. S. Rucker, and Mr. A. S. Higgins, of Dendron, at the New Ford's.

One of the large tourist partles of the One of the large tourist parties of the season was registered at Murphy's yesterday. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dunland, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Ross, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Laurence, of Chester, N. Y., and Mr. Charles R. Bull and wife, of Oxford Depot, N. Y. The party is bound South.

Mr. A Pope, general freight agent o the Plant system, with headquarters in Savannah, was at Murphy's yesterday. Mr. Robert S. Bright, of Philadelphia,

Mr. O. M. Pease, a leading business

25c. to \$1.50 25c. to \$2.00

WANTED.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MARRIEL COUPLE suite of three or four rooms for ht house keeping. Must be centrally located Addres with terms, "FLAT," care Leader.

WANTED, A PHYSICIAN. INFOATIO promptly given by addressing Mrs. L. F. Rough Creek, Va.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER PRICES OF UP holstering and making over Parioliter Couches, Odd Cales, Hair Mattresserier JURGENS: PHENITURE STORE of JURGENS: PHENITURE STORE of store or factory, 107.0-11-13 N. Eight, and our foreman will call on you wis, up-to-date line of samples. No charge timates and no hard feelings of we can the work—but we usually do.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: 2 bodied, unmarried men between 82 21 and 35, citizens of United States, 64, character and temperate habits, wh speak, read and write English, further information apply to REC, 1NG OFFICER, 110 East Broad.

WANTED, CAPABLE VOUNG MAN AS S GRAPHER and typewriter. Fair sale start. Apply THE AMERICAN CAN Twenty-fourth and Venable Streets.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED, A HOUSE GIRL. APPLY AT O. No. 305 South Fourth Street.

WANTED-AGENTS. GENTS WANTED—GREATEST AGENT novelty ever invented; every business m wants them; send loe, for sample. Spec-price to, agents; one agent sold 4 gross in week. Address RICHMOND NOVELTY CO P. O. Box 698, Richmond.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST-ON WEDNESDAY MORNING BELOW Grace on Seventh or Main to Ninth, lady's gold Watch monogram A. M. C. Please re-turn to No. 612 E. Grace Street for reward,

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFES, BOILERS AND ALL KINDS OF MACCHINERY MOVED. FIONEER TRANSFER CL. REAL ESTATE IT PRIVATI SALE.

FOR SALE 59,000—Handsome trove Avnue RESI-DENCE, 12 rooms. Jo. 85.) T. M. VORTHAM & CO., M3 E. Jain Street.

FOR SALE OR REST. Good stand for store 7 Hnover county, about thirty miles from liamond. Dwelling, store and 150 acres clind.

T. M. WOITAM & CO., 1013 7 Main Street.

FOR SALE \$5,000-West Grace REDENCE. ten

55,000-West (No. 185.) rooms. (No. 185.) T. M. WORTAM & CO., 1015 Estain Street. FOR RENT.

FOR RENT Store No. Si0 E. Main Stre now being remodeled. Also OFFICES No. 1013 E. Main Street. Heat, light an nitor's at-

T. M. WORTH & CO.

MEETINGS. Metropolitan Bank of Inla.
Richmond, Va., Jan 1992.

A GENERAL MEETING 1992.
stockholders of this Bank is THE order of the Board of Directed by order of the Board of Directed by held at the banking-house SA to be held at the banking-house SA to by H. A. WILLIAMS. Ger.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TATTLE QUARANTINE NOTICE S. pepartment of Agriculture. Office the eccetary, Washington, D. C. Febru 7, 962.—Notice is hereby given that 7, ntine has been established against 1962.—Notice is hereby given that a rantine has been established against the from certain portions of the Strot California, Texas, Tennessee, Gennorth Carolina and Virginia and the ritory of Oklahoma, also against the rite area of the States of Arkansas, Lana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and the Indian Territexcept when cattle from such quarant areas are shipped according to law immediate slaughter. Said quarantinestablished according to the provisiof the Act of Congress approved May 1884, on account of the existence of contagious and infectious disease known as Texas, Southern, or spienetic for affecting cattle. Copies of the order garding the shipment of cattle from, a describing said area, may be obtained addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Anmal Industry, Washington, D. C.—JAME WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture.

FOR SALE.

# TIMBER FOR SALE

Several tracts of timber, all within two and one-half iniles of railroad. Fetimated as follows: 00,000 feet at......

A. L. ADAON. Mancher, Va.

man of Atlanta, Ga., where is interested in many commercial is inter-was at the Lexington yester, He is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. J. J. Lebeman, advance nt for Adelaide Thurston, who is see pear here, was at the New Ford, ap-

Other visitors to this city from at ot the State included: Mr. If S. W. of South Carolina; Mr. John J. Pigt of South Carolina; Mr. John J. Pig' of Breoklyn; Mr. B. M. Ambler, of Pabysburg, W. Va.; Mr. Stangam Wilso, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Mr. Frank Who, of New York; Mr. W. A. Coffman, of Eluefield, W. Va., and Mr. Albert Krancr, of Durham, N. C. all at Murphys. Mr. F. M. Staunton, of Charleston, S. G. Mr. Charles A. Lucy, of Baltimore; M. H. F. Maguire, of Philadelphia; Mr. I. M. Hais, of Bennettsville, S. C., and Mr. Alex. L. Taylor, of New York, at the Lexington, and Mr. Charles M. Parsons, of New York; Mr. John Flood, of Chicago, and Mr. J. F. Stephens, of Greensboyk. and Mr. J. F. Stephens, of Greensborg

### Both Children Dead.

N. C., at the New Ford's.

Both of the colored children no were so badly burned at the fire and. 801 East Leigh Street on Saturday arning, died at the Almshouse and werburied yesterday by the city. The be died Saturday afternoon about 5 o'cle the girl Sunday afternoon abo An. same hour.